VIETNAM

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O Lau (South Viet Nam) River guerillas

South Viet Nam

August 19 1968

No 178

* A U.S. Armoured Unit Completely Destroyed in Five Minutes South-Southeast of Da Nang; a Post Near Chu Lai Defended by Two U.S. and One Puppet Platoon Wiped Out in 20 Minutes.

* 850 Enemy Troops (Mostly G.I.s) Killed or Wounded North of Quang Tri Province.

* New Enemy Setback in A So Region: 300 Men Put out of Action. 11 Aircraft Downed.

* 23 Enemy Vessels (Including Two 8,000 and 12,000-Ton Cargo Boats) Damaged, Burnt or Sunk in Many Engagements in Nam Bo.

PAGE 8

North Wet Nam

UP TO AUGUST 15. 1968

3.098 U.S. aircraft were downed

THE Vistnamese people's victorious resistance to the huge American war machine is and will remain for meny an inexplicable phenomenon, or at least one which calls for explanation. — the country was in full political effervencence; all social strate were participat-ing in multiple actions, put-ting forward national and democratic demands, and carrying on the struggle in the most varied forms; One of the essential reason for this lies in the fact that many foreign observers have but an inadequate grasp of the origins of the Victnamese revolution. In an era charac-trized by the instability of organisations and regimes, the Victnamese revolutionary

-that multiform movem was however under a single leadership, all social strata and popular organisations having recognized the leadership of the Communist Party, the only party to have

In the Light of August 1945

movement, like the D.R.V.N. government, which stem therefrom, strikes by its per giver continuity. For more than a quarter of a century, three imperiulation continuity. For more than a quarter of a century, three imperiulation continuity and the United States, have vaily sought to smother it and to hamper its march and to hamper its march and to hamper its march and the Victoriances people, united and resolved, are pursuing their struggle, responsible to the proposed of the continuity of the continuity

A LTHOUGH for more than A century the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence had that the present revolution, after the stormy assaults of workers and pessants in 1930 and the political swaken-took shape in the 1950's. When World War I wo started, the situation in Viet Nam of, the situation in Viet Nam fact the facts of capital importance;

set forth a consistent political program and adequate forms of action and organisation.

French colonialist repres-sion made harsher under pretext of the war and Japanprebact of the war and Japan-cee occupation from 1940 to 1945, could neither check the movement nor deprive it of leadership. The Communist the national movement to-wards getting ready for the reconquest of independence and the taking over of-power. The necessary political orga-misations and amed forces people engaged in multiple people engaged in multiple daily actions, in which they became battle-seasoned and acquired the indispensable political and military exper-ience.

ience.

While tiny nationalist groups, such as the Dai Viet, spread the illusion that the Japanese would help the Vietnamese people recompeer their independence the Viet Minh front was for resolute and unequivocal opposition to both French colonialism and Japanese fascism. and Japanese fascism.

(Continued page 4)

We Call On World Public Opinion To Stay U.S. Aggressors' Bloody Hands

- NHAN DAN Editorial, August 13, 1968 -

PROGRESSIVE manhind PROGRESSIVE markind to bringing in at the to bringing in at the order against the biggest war and the order against the biggest was the order against the total order against and own crimes of agression and own crimes committed by brillian deposition of the order orde

CCGRDING to the Vist
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As a result of the crimet of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen, 80%, of the Hue-city structures have been de-stroyed, the Da Lat town and the capitals of My Tho and

Ben Teo province heavily demantated; the forms of Plet-hu, Kentium, Gon Tho., Irom 50%, to 60%, and the icoms of Jim Med Theo, Phan Thie, Irom 40%, the Control of the Cont ground the Coo Lon area innac-ited by over 600,000 people in execution of their so-called "plan to defend Saigon" Also as a result of the crimes of the U.S. and its heachmen, of the U.S. and its henchmen, many heavily populated rural areas have been devastated usch as Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province, where 258 out of the 316 hamlets have been levelled flat by American bombs and shalls; or Huong Tra district. Thua Thien province, where "all the have have have peen reduced the total the province of the total that the have have hore reduced. or twong Tra district. Thim province, where "all the houses have been reduced to rubble and the damage was rated 100%" as Radio Saigon reported on February 26.

Having arrogantly delineated "free-slythe areas." the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen have been committing a large number of their aircraft, including B.32 strategio bombers, to menton vailes in all parts of South Viet Nam, and berbertains immurrable ass parts of Sossa Viel Nam, and perpetrating innumerable crimes. According to AP on July 11, 1968, the quantity, of bombs deopped by American planes on the areas sprplanes on the areas sprcqualted like tonnage direppe on South Vest Neam in the three years of 1962, 1963 in the three years of 1962, 1963 in the 1964 put together. UPI disclosed on June 26, 1968 that the weight of bombs used togs had reached 2,200,000 by the U.S. in Viet Nam since 1965 had reached 2,200,000 tosted getter then the 1968 Uried War I.S. throughout

used on Na U.S. Investgeous Word War II word War II wall, of his first and of the history of the

IN North Vist Nam, the crimes of the U.S. agressore have been dup piling up. Six cities and Boy, of the provincial capitates and Boy, of the provincial capitates and district fourns have been subjected to intensitie air name and bombardments. In Act, of these towns and simple house and cities to single house and cities the subject to the control of left standing. Hundreds of vil-lages have been destroyed by

(Continued page 4)

PARIS TALKS' 17th SESSION

THE 17th session of the official conversations between the represen-The 17th sessal to the official conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Govornment and that of the U.S. Government was held in Paris on August 14.

Taking the floor first, Minpointed out that the Paris talks had been going on for exactly three menths now, without making any progress, due to the fact that the U.S. ruling circles, while munitions. He also recalled that public opinion in the world severally condemned the stubborn attitude of the U.S. Government and de-manded that the U.S. stop paying lip service to peace, actually continued to in-tensify their aggressive war.

During the past 3 months, the U.S. Government has been resorting to all dilatory manoeuvres to balk the main issue which is the complete cessation of the bombing of the D.R.V.N. and sticking to its unreasonable demand for "reciprocity." Meanto its unreasonable demand for "reciprocity." Mean-while, in an attempt to allay criticisms it has spread deceifful reports to induce people to think that the talks were making headway.

The D.R.V.N. envoy made plain that though the S. ruling circles claimed that they had shown "re-straint" and had "de-escalat-ed" the fighting, they straint" and had "de-escalat-ed" the lighting, they actually stepped up to un-precedented flerceness their aggressive war in Viet Nam and piled up ever more crimes against the Viet-

This has only contributed to stiffen the determination and dauntless fighting caand dauntiess ligating ca-pacity of the Vietnamese people, Mr. Xuan Thuy said. He recalled that nearly 3,100 U.S. aircraft had been shot down in North Viet Nam so

far and highlighted the great achievements recorded by the South Viet Nam armed forces and people since the general offensives and simultaneous offensives and simultaneous uprisings early this year, which wiped out 380,000 enemy troops including 133,000 men from the U.S. and satellite countries, deand satellite countries, de-stroyed 4,400 aircraft, 8,730 military vehicles and nearly 500 storages of bombs and munitions. He also recalled

its war of aggression against Dismissing the perfidious claim of the U.S. Government that it was seeking "a just and honourable solution" to the Viet Nam problem, the D.R.V.N. chief negotiator D.R.V.N. chief negotiator said: "The dark design of the U.S. is to subdue the South Vietnamese psonle who South Vietnamese people who have been winning victory after victory in their fight, and force them to accept U.S. neo-colonialism. The U.S. has asserted that it U.S. neo-colonialism. The U.S. has asserted that it respects the South Vietnamese ople's right to 'self-deter-nation, 'but it has created the Saigon puppet adminisas proved by the Honolulu joint communique of July 21, 1968. The so-called just and honourable solution put forth by President Johnson, Vice-President Humphrey and

Nixon, presidential candidate of the Republican Party, is but a move to force the vic-

torious South Vietnamese peo-

ple to bow to a rotten and brutal regime, instrument of the U.S. neo-colonialist

Hanoi Press Opinion

DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT IN

January 18t, 1965, the Thailand Patriotic

THAILAND'S ANTI-U.S. MOVEMENT

N January 181, 1065, the Thailand Patriotic Front came into being, marking a new against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. The Front set forth a program of action for the struggle for an independent, neutral, peaceful and

struggle for an independent, neutral, peacerus and democratic Thailand. Since the gunfire of uprising burst out three years ago, on August 7, 1955, in Nong He village, Naka district, Nakorn Phanom prowince, Northeast Thailand, the armed struggle of the Thai people against the U.S. imperiables and their henchmen has not ceased developing

vigorously.

The Thai patriotic forces are now operating in 30 of the 71 provinces of Thailland, allongeding the second of the 71 provinces of Thailland, allongeding the second of workers, peasants and other strata of the people for better living conditions and democratic rights per second of the second of th

up the revolutionary fight in all forms against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

Exposing the hypocrisy of the U.S. ruling circles' pro-mise to the American people to do their utmost for a "de-

Americanization" of the war in Viet Nam, the D.R.V.N. in viet Nam, the D.R.V.N.
representative remarked that
while U.S. propaganda was
clamouring about a "de-Americanization" of the war, unother American brigade was
sent to South Viet Nam, together with a lot of American weapons and dollars with a view to preventing the Saigon puppet administration's col-

Reiterating the resolve of the Vistnamese people to fight against U.S. aggression, Mr. Xuan Thuy said:

"The Vietnamese people in both zones, North and South, have so far done no whatsoever to the harm whatsoever to the security or honour of the United States. The Vietnam-United States. The Vistnamese people have been resisting the U.S. aggressors for the sole purpose of vindicating their fundamental national rights and their right to live freely, just as the American people, nearly two hungdred years ago, fought for the same noble goals.

"The best, soundest and most reasonable course of action which can save the honour of the United States, preserve the interests of both sides the interests of both sides and world peace, is U.S. ending of its aggression against Viet Nam, and a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem on the basis of the 4 points of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the

U.S. STRAWMEN MEET IN CONFARS

A series of meetings of U.S.-engineered organisa-tions were recently held.

The Canbarra meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council (A.S.P.A.C.) was nothing short of a new attempt of the U.S. to get from its member countries better help for its policy of aggression in Indo-China and Asia.

As for the Asian Parliamentary Union (A.P.U.) As for the sains rational travel plane (A.F.O.) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (A.S.F.A.N.), their true colours as well as the real intentions of their spensors could not be hidden in spite of all the masquerades put up by the U.S. such as "economic co-operation," "cultural development," etc...

The creation of these organisations is part of the new policy of the U.S. regarding Asia, known as the "Asia doctrine" expounded by Johnson in his July 12, 1966 speech. This doctrine is essentially simad at translating into reality, in a new form, the ideology of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizatios which has

The immediate objective of Johnson's Asian

The immediate objective of Johnson's Asian doctrine is to drag more Asian countries let be U.S. aggressive war against Vict Nam and canonings in American to the Asian and canonings of the Asian and canoning the Asian and Canoning Countries of the Asian Countries of the More than the Asian Countries and the Asian Countries and the national liberation movement in countries and the national liberation movement in

failed in Europe.

He then dealt with the

Front for Liberation. First and foremost, it must unconditionally stop its bombings and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. then other questions of interest to both parties can be put to discussion. There is no other alternative. If the United States continues to intensify its war of aggression intensity its war of aggression, and persists in its design to impose neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam, it will only bring upon itself heavier defeats and ultimate total failure." U.S. representative Averell

U.S. representative Averell Harriman repeated the slam-derous charge that "North Viet Nam commits aggression against South Viet Nam" and "violates international agreements." He cynically declared that the U.S. must continue the bombing to defend its "allies an South Viet Nam."
He also said that U.S. B.32 acts to for the research of the Committee of the Committe He also said that U.S. B.52 stratofortresses only dropped bombs on uninhabited swampy and jungled areas in the vicinity of Saigon. He pleaded for the continued introduction of additional American and satellite troops into South Viet Nam and admitted that such a step would be pursued to maintain what he called the "equilibrium" there. To cover up the aggressive nature of the U.S., he once again slandered the aggressive nature of the U.S., he once again slandered the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and charged the D.R.V.N. with "aggression, interference, and threat against Leos, Cambodia and

Refuting the U.S. chief negotiator's allegations, My. Xuan Thuy once more made, it clear that the U.S. was

the aggressor and that the people throughout Viet Nam from North to South had the right to resist U.S. aggression and save their country.

He then dealt with the problems of Lace and Cambodia. He pointed out that the D.R.V.N. had always respected the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders. But, till now, the U.S. has refused to hibe a similar undertaking. On the contrary, the U.S. and its contrary, the U.S. and its henchmen have not ceased violating the border and territory of Cambodia and have massacred many Cambo-dian civilians. In Laos, it is the U.S. government that is waging a special war and flouting the fundamental national rights of the Lao peo-ple, Mr. Xuan Thuy said.

In conclusion, Minister of State Kuan Thuy declared; "The Government of the D.R.V.N. demands that the U.S. stop unconditionally its bombing and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. This demand enjoys the support of the American people and other peoples in the world and of many peace loving govern-ments. That is why the D.R.V.N. side will hold to this demand until the U.S. meets it. If the U.S. refuses meets it. If the U.S. refuses to stop unconditionally its bombing and all other acts of war throughout the D.R.V.N., there can be no prospects for a settlement of the Viet Nam problem. The U.S. must bear full responsibility for its obdur-

EVER MORE OBSTINATE

At the ryth session of the official talks beld in Paris the American representative referred everyons knows that these are but maximum to his ten "constructive proposals," but the veryons knows that these are but maximum to the business of the parish that the parish tha

The American representative put forward brazen allegations contrary to facts and to the correct opinion held by the peoples of the world, the American people included, about the Viet Nam problem.

The source of the war in Viet Nam is American

"The American imperiality are the international gendarmes, the segressor, and the most eggressor and gendarmes, the segressor, and the most eggressor and segressor and an experimental exp

Viet Nam and the increased zone in Lager Another particularly beasen allegation by the American representative is his slanderous assertion concorning the struggle being waged by the people and armed forces of South Viet Nam against the and armed forces of South Viet Nam against the American aggressors and their lackeys, which be described as "acts of terrorism." Yet everyone knows that it is the American imperialists who are manusacring our people in an extremely savage way.

NHAN DAN, August 17, 1968

THE AMERICAN SIDE SHOWS ITSELF

the 17th session of the official talks held in

The source of the war in viet van is american aggression, yet the American representative shamelessly asserted that it lies in "aggression by North Viet Nam and that the American imperialists have been doing nothing but "defending freedom."

The American imperialists are the international

THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

Editor's Note .- The D.R.V.N. has tackled socialist construction and in the first place, socialist industrialization from a backward agrarian economy, devastated to boot by 25 years of war. For over three years now it has had furthermore to cope with a most ferocious air and mayal war of destruction ever known in the history of mankind. The following story told by a young country girl who has become a skilled worker and T.U. cadre, will give our readers, on the humane plane, an idea of the process of socialist industrialization in our country which starts from or nearly from scratch and is carried on successfully despite

mas born after the 1045 August revolution, I was lucky enough not to have to experience these past mise iss now gone for good which weighed heavily on my alders.

I have grown up in a small village in the vicinity of Ha-noi. From year to year, I have seen chimneys of factories mushrooming in the city one after the other. I have heard the more and more lively din workshops. The joy of life, the spectacle full of vigor-ous beauty of young girls manning machines, attracted

A Young

me irresistibly. And I dreamt

of becoming a worker.

Then one day I was taken in as an apprentice by the Dong Da engineering works in Ha-

worker, you must first know

how to do these small things well." I listened to their advice and buchled down to my

task. Then I could make substantial progress. The first trials gave place

to others. I took more com-plicated jobs and dapite my efforts, could not master

efforts, could not master technique. The cadres of T.U.

technique. The cadres of T.U. and Labour Youth organiza-tions in the workshop said to me, "You can do nothing good vithout a high class consciousness and adequate knowledge backed by practics."

That was true, I subsequently paid more atten-I cuber.

VIET NAM COURIER

political cultural and social activities in my

I becam in fitter's section. nos. I began in litter's section, and speni month diles month filing and cutting. I found my work irksome and scamped it. My elders told me, "Don't slight these minor jobs. If you want to become a shilled

workshop. Besides, I attended an opening course and started studying as much as I could. I learnt from books, in life, in classroom and in my workshop.

Some time later, I finished my apprenticeship and got a job in the planing section. I had to handle with others a planing machine which had nothing altractive. It was bulky and ugly and by it I truly looked like a dwarf. Some workers called it the "Bull" and it frightened me all the more. But the old markers told me that it made

Woman Worker's Dream

frames of machine and that I had to like it for that.

I tried to come to my

workshop fifteen minutes before time, to make the necessary

breharation While working

learnt from others. I was soon used to it; luckily it was not capricious. Little by little,

I could, when it ran smoothly, look after other things, for instance, remove the asperities

of articles Bent for planing. This, I thought, would shorten the work of the machine.

up. To meet the urgent needs of other production units, our workshop had to fill extra

orders not listed in our plan, or to shorten the date of de-

livery of our goods. Longer hours were necessary. Nobody objected to it for we all realized

cojected to it for we all reasteed that to step up production is to hasten our victory over the American aggressore. This however would upset some of our personal plan which we must sometimes, not without difficulties, readjust accor-

But a lot of things cropped

As I had not many personal matters to see to, I made up my mind to work overtime so my mins to worn overtime to as to relieve the strain on others. I also thought that this way would enable me to harden myzell. It happened many times that, after my day routine, I worked late into the night. For instance, one Saturday afternoon when I was about to leave my workshop, I learnt that our team had to finish within the wight a hed-blate ton a machine whose building would be completed the next litting section

Without any more ado. I asked

I was never pleased with the results obtained though they

were encouraging. I alway
thought we could still do bette

The planing of a machine part required 196 work hours, a target set by the workshop management. After carefully thinking out what could be done

to improve the operation, I boldly proposed to cut down the time to 160 hours. After discus-

sions, our team accepted it. In fact, we completed our work in 120 hours, which enabled us

to fulfil our 1967 plan ous month ahead of sthedule.

I have done my best to put into practice the slogan "A hammer in one hand and a rifle in another." Like other

vouths in our workshop, I am youths in our workshop, I am a member of a self-defence unit and have never missed a drill nor a pelatol, How overjoyed I would be should I down a U.S. piratic plane! All my fighting post in the night, twosid thank of the forwayolk, chiefly of mothers and chit dren, who they committee.

kept my weather eye wide open, being conscious of my respon-sibilities and proud of keeping

watch for them to sleep in peace. My everyday behaviour and achievements qualified me as member of the executive committee of the T.U. organi-

shiion of the workshop. I was greatly honoured by this mark

greatty nonouved by this marn of confidence my comrades had shown me but I was most anxious lest I was not up to my task. I thought I could any-

how try to make no mistake in my work or my behav-iour which should be exemplary

iour which about the seemplary for a T.U. oander. At 50 the bash of arousing the class constraints of T.U. members and looking after their interests in order to muster sell their energies for the service of production and the fighting. I must quite young and inexperienced. However, I was not always to the 50 ham was always to the 50 ham was

to stay on.

Tizue Tiales of People's Waz

MOTHER NHAT'S 300 ANTI-U.S. "DONGS"

OR more than 3 years, for each U.S. plane brought down Por more than 3 years, for each U.S. plane brought down over the North, Mother hat (Nguyen Hue village, Khoai Chau district, Hai Hung province) has put to cents into her "defeat-the-Yanks savings box." Recgulry, she takes the money out an idoposits it in the village

On June 25, 1968, upon learning of the shooting down of the 3,000th U.S. plans over North Viet Nam, with immense joy, ahe slupped a new 10-cent note into the savings box. As all North Viet Nam was welcoming the bappy event, with this 3,000th 10-cent note, Mother Nhat had land by 200 dones.

Made a widow when her two sons were still little boys, she above a window wheih her two sons were still little boys, alse in now 75, Yugara old. She managed to raise her two sons by the state of the state of the state of the state of the a guerilla flighter, had laid down his life. The hatrel for the enemy and the enemory of her fallen son sopured her to take an active part in the Resistance. She sheltered Resistance cadron snagaged in underground activities in her locality.

cadres angaged in underground activities in her locality. In recent years, she had many times son in applications for her younger son to join the army to fight the U.S. aggressions of the property of the p

A COURAGEOUS BOY

THE day U.S. B.32's raided village X., in the Vinh Linh area, the Nguyen Van Kinh Iamily was asked by local place. All along the way, Nguyen Van Quang, a 13-year old school boy of the 6th form, insisted on returning to hie village to join the armymen and militia in lighting the Yanka.

to join the armymen and mutua in lighting the ranks.

Powerly-stricken, Ngayen Van Kinh could only marry
after the titiumph of the August 1945 Revolution, and his

(july/4949, 17be old couple was deeply attached to their

from whom they would not willingly part for the rest of their

life. But faced with his unabstable resolve, they gave way. "All right. Stay behind and fight well, sonny!" they

said.
Wasting no time, Quang handed over their belongings to his mother and ran back as fast as his legs could
carry him to the nearest Ack-Ack Battery 4 manned by
the militiamen. He started cleaning the shells and feeding
the gun. In the midst of the firere, the unit ran short the gas. Is the midst or the herce, the unit ran short of ammunition. It was not a long way to the munition dump but the trip was very dangerous. As the bombing subsided a little bit, Quang moved out, now running now scrambling, and moments later returned with a 30-kg.

shell case.

The next day, the boy was given a rifle. He felt very control of the property of the shell been for long dreaming of a gen to she had been for long dreaming of a gen to she will be shell been for long dreaming of a gen to she had been depended in the flighting with the weapon. At times, burted under heaps of earth, he struggled the weapon. At times, burted under heaps of earth, he struggled but he had been depended in the shell be the shell to the militanen, "Let use live or die with you. The enemy has destroyed my school. He has reduced my house to rubble. I must make them pay for it.

For 7 days running, fighting with Battery 4 of the village milltis, at times 20 engagements a day from morning till night without having even time for a bite. Quang remained unruffled. The whole unit recognised that he well deserved to be a "good nephew of Uncle Ho."



helped efficiently by others. helped efficiently by others. Little by little I got accustom-ed to it and was quite happy to see that my initial experience in political work helped me into maturity.

While seeing to all these tashs, I never gave up study. I finished the eighth class of general education (correspond-ing to the 5th form of a French secondary school) and am now

school for workers. It is a thing never dreams of by most of my elders. I have spoken of my dreams. Many have come true; olhers, yes many others, are on the way to become reality. One dream I have been murturing, the finest one, which I hope, will soon mate-rialize: my admission to the glorious Viet Nam Workers'

KIM DUNG

U.S. imperialists and their Benchmen;

Frighteed by the development of the patriotic movement in Thailand, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary authorities in Thailand have shameleally cooked up the story of "North Vist Man soldiers in Thailand countries in Thailand But such stupid acts: can neither hide the failures of the U.S. and its benchmen in Thailand. But such stupid acts: can neither hide the failures of the U.S. and its benchmen in Thailand. But such stupid acts: can neither hide the failures of the U.S. and Thailand fort a sur-type colony and military uses and in becoming a party to the U.S. war of aggression in Vist Name.

NHAN DAN, August 8, 1968

However, like all other instruments of the U.S., A.S.P.A.C., A.S.E.A.N. and the like cannot weather the revolutionary high tide that is surging in Asia and will, sooner or later, meet with the same inglorious late as the S.E.A.T.O. military bloc.

U.S. Air Force's Crimes Against North Viet Nam Churches

ON July 21, in three raids, American aircraft dropped 83 demolition and explosive hombs and 6 steel pellet lets on the bishopric area of Xa Doai diocese. Nahe An province, thus erasing latilizately from the man this catholic centre of the three provinces of Nghe An. Ha Tinh and Quang Binh. including Bishop Tran Huu Duc and his assistant Nguyen

The bombing and strafing of the Xa Dosi bishopric area was an act committed in cold blood. In fact, as early as May 1966, it has become a target of the U.S. nie force Between March 3t and July 23, 1968 only, it weathered 40 air raids. Since the beginning of the U.S. air war against the D.R.V.N. 457 churches and 3 seminaries have been attacked. In almost all the provinces in North

N August 13, the Commission for Investiga-tion of U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Viet Nam. churches have been raided by U.S. planes: from the well-known big Catholic centre of Phat Diem, and the Nam issued a statement on the U.S. attack against the Xa Doai cathedral area. The visible far from the city, to such parish churches as in statement reads : statement reads:
"The recent attacks against
the Xa Doal cathedral area
fully testify to the U.S.
imperialists' intensified and Ha Thach, Lam Thao district, Phu Tho province, none has been spared. Significantly enough, all the 240 churches

in Quang Binh province have been attacked by U.S. planes. frengind escalation carried out frengind escalation carried out after March 3t, 1968 against the material and spiritual It is clear that the U.S. life of the people living from Thanh Hea southward. air raids on the churches in North Viet Nam cannot be imputed to the mistake of some American airmen and it is also clear that the U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam does not aim solely at destroying "concrete and steel," but at subduing the entire Vietnamese people. The

"The raid on this area together with others against churches, temples and pago-das in North Viet Nam in their war of destruction and particularly since March 31, toff clearly show II.S. im rialists' systematic and deli-berate intention to destroy religious establishments and massacre civilians, catholics and non-catholics, which is a and non-cattodics, which is a flagrant challenge to the peo-ple's freedom of bellef and attempt to stamp out their spirit of struggle for inde-pendence and freedom."

In the Light of August 1945 and other places, railway

workers, textile workers, printing workers, dockers,

staged continua

strikes. In the rural areas, by

thousands of peasants opposing the requisition of rice by

French and the Japanese. In

drove away Japanese pillerers. By the end of 1944, the

country was in a pre-insur-rectional stage. On December

22, 1944, from guerilla units as nucleus, an "Armed

as nucleus, an "Armed Propaganda Brigade" was set

up, which was later to grow into the Vist Nam People's

Army. Liberated areas came

into being in the mountain

THE Party's leadership had predicted that divergen-ces between the French

colonialists and the Japanese

fascists were to become ever sharper with the latter's defeats, and the revolutionary

to launch quick and decisive actions. It had also foreseen that the "Allies"—the Americans, British, French,

and Chiang Kai-shek-follow-

ing the Japanese defeat would try to restore the

would try to restore the colonial regime. On March 9, 1945, the Japanese overthrew the French colonial regime

and imposed their own rule through the agency of a

puppet administration.

The point was for the

revolutionary movement to overthrow the pro-Japanese

government before the arrival of the "Allied" troops: it was at the same time a trial

forces would be in a posit

the Viet Nam People's

market-places, women t

early 1944.

number of U.S. planes downed over North Vist Nam (3,007

up to August 12, 1968) i

the Vietnamese people, with-out distinction of creed, to

the air escalation of the

American aggressors

It was not mere paperwork. not an abstract programme. grass-roots organisations ral led them into bitter battles. Workers went on strike for higher wages and better working conditions; school college students and intellectuals stood in defence of a healthy and independ-ent national culture; peasants, hoe and pick in hand, fought off Japanese troops coming to force them to plant hemp in place of rice To legal action were added clandestine activities, each supporting the other. Econopreparations for armed strug-Workers' actions in th towns and peasants' actions

Active agitation was con ducted among athuic minorities living in mountainous areas. For the first time in Vietnamese history, a party was leading national minorities into national political action, on the basis of absolute equality. With the support of the ethnic minorities, guerillas bases set up in

A broad national union programme and growing sucses in mass actions won lectuals, part of the bour-geoisie and some personalities of repute. Ferocious exploi-French Japanese occupants ran into ever fiercer resistance from the people, led by communist militants. The resounding militants. The resounding victories won by the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism, after 1943, gave a vigorous impulse to the movement. In Saigon, Hanoi, Dap Jau, Viet Tri, Nam Dinh

The means for action were constituted by the popular masses' political and armed

millions of people were astir, countryside, the plain and the mountain areas. The time was the short interval be-tween the Japanese capitula-tion and the entry of Allied troops. The directives issued by the Viet Minh for the insurrection were strictly carried out For lifteen days carried out. For fifteen days, during the two last weeks of August 1945, Japanese troops and puppet administrative authorities in all the Saigon, Hue, Hanbesieged by millions of peo-ple, who rose up and estabple, who rose up and lished revolutionary power-The demonstrators were supported by armed units. In Hanoi on August 19, in

Hue on the 23rd, in Saigon on the 25th, hundreds of thousands of people tools to the streets, sweeping away the last vestiges of the pro-Japanese administration; the emperor Bao Dai abdicated and banded over to the revolutionary authorities the en blems of monarchy. For the Vietnamese people, the Augus 1945 Revolution was to marked for ever by imperishable memory mammoth popular demonstra tions in which-armed or unarmed-millions of people, in an irresistible upsurge

MP Countyment of the Democratic Republic o Viet Nam, whose inde pendence was proclaimed on ptember 2, 1945, was born of this widespread movement of the masses from the North to the South of the of strength and a race, a mobilisation of all the prople's resources and a judicious choice of means and time for country, whose enthusiastic support was for it the best prop. For difficulties were not lacking. The "Allied" troops were already there:

awept away within a matter of days a hated colonial and

U.S. AGGRESSORS' BLOODY HANDS American bombs. Some of these villages have been raided

WE CALL ON WORLD OPINION TO STAY

2,000 or even 3,000 times. The U.S. struch at hospitals, schools, pagodas, churches, industrial centres, mater conservsustriat centres, water conserv-ancy projects and even rice paddies. Under the signboard of "limited bombing," since April the U.S. has concentrated its war monus and fire power on fercious raids from Thank Hoa province to the demili-tarized zone. The intensity of the raids as well as the quantity of hombs and shells used has been increasing consider-ably every month. U.S. De-jence Secretary Clark Clifford testified at a hearing in the U.S. House of Representative that there mere a non-air sortie. that there were 3,000 air sorties in February, 5,000 in March, 7,000 in April and 10,000 in May. In the last few months the ferocity of the raids has even escalated higher.

The mhalacale destruction of the Roman Catholic arm in Xa Doai (Nghi Loc district, Xa Doas (right Loc district, Nghe An province) on July 21 which resulted in 74 Catholics dead or wounded, including a bishop, his condjutor and many priests and nuns, has thrown a luvid light on the cruelty and perfidy of U.S. aggressors in the called "limited bombing."

THE gravity of the U.S. crimes in both somes of Viet Nam Ites in the tact that destruction has been gressors in their death - bee the new commander of the U.S expeditionary corps in South Vist Nam declared: "We are going to use B.523 to drop so many bombs on them that all we need is to send an unarmed we need it to send an unarrica patrol with note books to heep score" (AP, June 29). U.S. President Johnson encouraged his subordinates to commit more crimes by threatening that "the U.S. would have to act promptly with additional teen measures" (Renter.

Thus, the U.S. aggressors have challenged our people, the American people and the peoples throughout the world ! path trodden by the Hitterite horder, they are defying manhind's civilisation. They are smearing the United States

by trying to excuse themselves with the protent of their "pres-ident's honour," the U.S. flag and the U.S. Constitution. The whole progressive man hind is indignantly conder

mine is indiginantly condemn-ing the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. The anger of genuine Americans has found vivid expression in this bitter accusation by paediatrist Ben-jamin Spock: "We have de-stroyed hamlets and cities, baisoned crobs, burned houses poisoned crops, burned houses, filled the rejugee camps to overflowing, and killed men, momen and children by hun-dreds of thousands with shells, bombs and napalm."

This strong feeling has also inspired this letter from the Lawyers' Committee on Amer-ican Policy Towards Viet Nam to J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "It is painful for citizens to assert that the war Americans are fighting in Viet Nam is not just, in terms of either law or

As their end is drawing nearer and nearer, the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen are making frantic use of bombs and bullets as a life - saving amulet. They fancy that their crusity can make us waver in our deter nation to make them bay for their crime of aggression. They are grossly mistaken! For independence and freedom we have taken up arms. No sacri tica, no hardship and difficulty can dampen our resolve to fight and to win. Once independence and freedom have been regained we shall rebuild ereater and more beautiful hatred is boundless. With this strength, our fighters and compatriots will strike harder blows at the aggressors and their henchmen. The death sentence against them has been

passid. we call on the American people and the peoples in all continents to launch a still mare vigorous protest move went to stay the bloody hands demand that they stop imme

see one men of Chiang Kaishek in the North, and the Anglo-French in the South. Famine, due to natural calamities and rice-hoarding by the French and the Japanese, had caused the death of two million people. In the govern-ment's coffers there remained but a paltry sum: 1,250,720 piastres. Geographically, the D.R.V.N. was isolated, for no aid could come from any ally or friend.

Is was difficult to imagine how a government could in such conditions check famine and restore sound finances, while foiling the designs of its enemies—powerful, perfidious enemies having at their disposal important armed forces. Not only did the D.R.V.N. survive, but she

most dangerous enemies one after another. Not only did the revolutionary movement escape being nipped in the strengthening in all fields over

In Viet Nam, long since, the popular masses, under the guidance of an ex-perienced Marxist-Leninist Party, have grown conscious of their strength and marched resolutely forward to conquer national independence and social justice. Nowhere else is to be sought the reason of the vigour, permanence, conrevolutionary movement. In lution, present-day problems are easily explained. Commentary

Abrams Won't Be Able To Stave Off U.S. Total Failure in Viet Nam

OUR months have elapsed alone Creighton W. Abrams succeeded William C. Westmoreland as commander-inchief of the strongest U.S. expeditionary forces ever deployed since the end of World War II, after being his deputy for a year in the conduct of the war of aggres-sion on Viet Nam. The reason of this replacement and of of this replacement and of Westy's "promotion" to the office of chief of staff of the U.S. Army is no longer a secret: U.S. aggression had met with a new, bitter set-back, as a result of the South Vietnamese people's generalized offensives

> WESTMORET AND'S HERITAGE: A WAR IRREMEDIABLY LOST

leaving Viet Nam. Westmoreland handed down to his successor an unwelcome heritage.

The U.S. High Command ad made mistake after mistake, strategic as well as which was a rapid deteriora-tion of the military situation Two of the most recent irremediable blunders will be

at the end of the Summer of 1966, and the maintaining up to now, of the "Northern Front" (Highway No 9, Dong Ha, Con Tien...) south of the 17th parallel. This front has trened into a big trap where U.S. crack troops (Marines, Paratroops and men of the Air Mobile Cavalry Division) have been caught and wiped out and a gigantic abscuss which has been pinning down over one-third of the mobile forces of the U.S. expeditionary forces.

The second blunder of the U.S. command, fatal to U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, is nected with the Tet gener alized offensives and upris-ings. Full of wishful thinking, sieve to outdated concepts of imperialist military science, deaf and blind in the middle of a hostile people, the "Eastern Pentagon" in Saigon was completely taken by surprise and bewildered by the rapid course of events. Instead of bringing war into rural and mountain areas, Abrams and his superio Westmoreland had to face it at the very door of their bedrooms. Far from "searching and destroying the V.C.", they witnessed — dumb-founded — the latter pursufounded — the latter pursu-ning and wiping out G.I.'s and puppet soldiers in the very streets of Saigon and of nearly all cities and towns in South Viet Nam.

With its troops With its troops spread thin from North to South, from the plains to the mountains, the U.S. command was never able to pack a panch as it had planned, in apite of half a million U.S. troops. The "backbone of the V.C." had not been broken. On the contrary, broken. On the contrary, the P.L.A.F. more aggressive than ever, launched offen-

sives throughout South Viet

Thus on Abruma took over the command - in - chief in South Viet Nam, the situation was not cheerful: strategic passivity was increasing, the disposition of forces was upset by the initiative of the Liberation troops, the expediweary and the puppet army was weaker than ever. In a word, a war irremediably

ADDANCE CTRATECY A WYRPID OPPORTUNISTIC VISIBLY DEFENSIVE STRATEGY

THE only way to get out of such a predicament, and save thousands of American lives and U.S. honour would be to stop to the war on the Viet-namese people. Such is not however Washington policy, an Abrama has to carry on so Abrams has to carry on the war. He is without the trumps in Westmoreland's hands four years ago, namely the possibility of massively increasing military expondi-tures and U.S. and puppet manpower (and of 1964; 600,000 men among them 23,300 G.I.'s — March 1968; 1,220,000 man among them 510,500 G.I.'s); an expedi-tionary corps whose faith in the invincibility of weapons had not badly shaken by bitter feats on the battlefield: the prestige, intact, of a famous military commander reputed the youngest, the most dynamic and energetic U.S. general, a "Napoleon" among 4-star U.S. generals.

Abrams' strategy — as revealed by the American press and confirmed by facts—aims not at reversing the situation to pave the way for a military victory, considered impossible, but at preventing the deterioration of the situation and limiting

consists essentially in: consists essentially in:

-Holding and consolidating
the periphery and inside of
the towns, important bases,
key sectors along the borders,
particularly on Highway Noo
south of the 17th parallel;

- Pushing war as far as possible from main taking measures to stall such attacks as the Tet offensive and if possible, nipping them in the bud;

Restoring the Saigon army with a view to "Vict-namizing" the war, i.e. giving the puppet troops a bigger share of growing

Thus has ended Westmore and's favourite "search-and-destroy" strategy which threw U.S. infantry units into "searches" for the P.L.A.F. to intercept them. pin them down and "do-stroy" them with bombs and shells. Compared with the strategy

Abrams is hybrid, opportunistic and visibly more defensive. For a war of aggression, the loss of the initiative and a fortiori recourse to the defensive portend an imminent defeat.

What has Abrams done since he took over the high command? At first, he launched Operation Pegasus with a view to relieving Khe Sanh: 3,200 U.S. and puppet soldiers were put out action in two With Operation Delausre, A So, southwest of Hue, time and had to be evacuated shortly afterwards: 2,200 G.I.'s were killed or wounded, 200 aircraft most of them helicopters shot down or destroyed on the ground.

In May, a new wave of P.L.A.F. attacks on some fifty towns and cities is South Vict Nam again made a great stir in the world. Abrams' headquarters had expected those onslaughts and taken adequate measures. and taken adequate measures to beat them off. But the Americans were badly battared in places where their troops were most concen-trated and were most expect-ed to be attacked, even in Saigon and to the north the puppet army and admin-istration, hardly recovering from the Tet blows, disintegrated again more rapidly In May, the enemy 1 72,000 men (30,000 G.) killed, wounded or captur more than 1,000 sircraft and

The end of June was marked by a new U.S. setback. The enemy had to evacuate Khe Sanh which had become Khe Sanh which had become untenable. The evacuation of this " combat base" considered by Johnson the "symbol of U.S. determination" to remain in Viet Nam cost 1,700 Marines killed or wounded.

July witnessed serious re-

came under fire in 34 towns and cities. In five days, from 22 to 26, in Da Nang area alone, 1,000 men were area alone, 1,000 men were put out of action, 32 aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground. Meanwhile, a battle in the Mekong Delta resulted in 700 G.I. and 300 puppet casualties, 23 boats sunken or burnt, 14 sircraft

shot down or damaged. With Abrams' new strategy. with Abrams new strategy, losses have never stopped rising. War has not been pushed far from key centres, certain of these, indefensible, As acknowledged by USIS (June 7, 1958) N.F.L. attacks on cities remain a constant threat to the U.S. command which expects to be struck

The restoration of the Salgon army has been for Abrams a source of disap-pointment. It is like trying to turn "hares" into "lions, as an American paper ? marked. According to New merk (June 5), this anti-na-tional army is still paralyzed its officers still inefficient They only misses power and indulge in embezzlement. The American and Saigon troops' morale is sinking as casualty lists are lengthening.

Conflicts and personal rivalries are aggravating in Saigon political circles. Henchmen of Thieu and of Ky have even come to blows. Rumour about putsches are persistents The Saigon regime is more hated than ever at home and more despised than ever abroad.

Far from being more war is getting more "Americanized," since U.S. forces have been massively called in to fight against the people in towns and suburbs. To shield U.S. expeditionary forces from fresh defeats, Abrams has come to expose them to the blows of the P.L.A.F., under the noses of the last sections of the population upon which U.S. propaganda might still have some in-

cerned, nothing new has been found by the brains — even the electronic ones — of the "Eastern Pentagon." Turning in a vicious circle, the U.S. command may resumed and stepped up measures which had already proved ineffec-tive against the people's war is South Viet Nam: setting up of barbed wire fences around towns, bombing and shelling of "contaminated" areas, use of B.52's against the very suburbs of

LET US BE FAIR TO ARPANS : IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL ABILITY

U.S. aggression in Viet Nam is doomed to failure. There is no need to be particularly per-apicacious to see it. With a spicacious to see it. With little intelligence and objecti vity, it is possible to form a sound opinion about the matter as recently Lord Montgomery of Alamcia has done. In an interview granted done. In an interview granted to Anthony Lewis, the New York Times (July 3) reported, the old Marsbal who had defeated Rommel in Africa declared without ambiguity that U.S. generals had not won and would never win in the South Viet Nam theatre where they had got a sound thrashing.

The losing war fought by the U.S. cannot be won by any general, however brilliant be may be. Let us be fair to Abrams! It is not a question of individual ability. The "immoral" character of IIS pagression is the only thing to blame for the inevi-table failure of the Pentagon. Abrams who distinguished Abrams who distinguished himself at Bastogne by foiling, in the winter of 1944. Von Rundstedt's counter-offensive in the Ardennes can in no way turn the tables for it is on the fascists' side that he is now lighting.



Dead bodies of G.l.s being evacuated by helicopters

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

Viet Nam in the Bosom of Africa and Asia

by HOANG VAN LOI D.R.V.N. government envoy just bach from visits to African and West Asian countries

A S D.R.V.N. government envoy, I recently paid friendship visits to a number of African and West Asian countries having diplomatic relations with itic Republic of Viet Nam: the Aigerian Demo-cratic and People's Republic, the Mali, Republic, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Congo (B), the United Arab Republic, the Unified Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Syria.

N all the countries we visited, the heads of or collective, prearranged or casual meetings, our brothers and sisters of Africa and West Asia all showed State, prime ministers and other leaders warmly hailed warmest feelings toward the the resounding victories achieved by the Vietnamess lietnamese people. Our Algerian friends, from people in both zones of sountry, expressed boundless admiration for their struggle, government officials to the man in the street all snoke considered it a priceless contribution and a shining example to the national liberation movement in Africa ment of the mittant solution-ity between the peoples of the two countries from the time when the Dien Bien Phu victory opened the way for the Algerian insurrection in November 1954. In meetings with our Mall brothers, we and the world, and once again voiced complete sup-port for the positions of the Government of the D.R.V.N. the South Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam
N.F.L. Almost all of them
were of the opinion that
gratitude is not due by the
Victnamese people to the
people and governments of
African countries, but by
the latter to the heroic still felt ringing in our care the slogans filled with hatred for the American imperialists shouted by thousands of demonstrators in the streets of Bamako on the occasion of the Day of World Youth the Day of World Youth against Colonialism and Inter-Vietnamese people. All were confident that the American national Women's Day. In the Congo (B), when we visited imperialists are bound to be defeated and the Vietnamese people to triumph, and Dolisie, the port of Pointe ville, our talks to expressed resolute support to lutter until complete victory over the American aggressors. All sent their levels and to the people were turned into meetings of soli-darity with the Vietnamese easpart ful and warmest to President Ho n Guinea, during our visits

Countries where Vietnamese to a number of places in the capital, to factories and the provincial capital of Kindia, experts are at work, such as workers, engineers, govern-ment officials and the head of the province gave us a the earnestness and dedication Vietnamore dectors

North Vietnamese troops on

Cambodia's territory," Accord

ing to Western sources, the U.S. is contemplating "new

measures" sgainst Cambodia.

In a statement issued on
August 12, the Foreign
Ministry of the D.R.V.N.

"The D.R.V.N. Govern-

New U.S. Encroachments Cambodia's Territory OVER the past few months, the U.S. the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. The D.R.V.N. Government and the Vietimperialists and their South Viet Nam heuchmen's troops and aircraft have been Government and the viet-namese people fully support the just position of the Cambodian Government ex-pounded in the July 22, 1968 note of the Ministry for repeatedly encroaching on the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Following the arbarous massacres of many Foreign Affairs of the King-dom of Cambodia and in the warships on July 17 openly violated the territory of statement of the Royal warships on July 27 violated the territory of Cambodia. To cover up its acts of aggression, the U.S. raised a slanderous clamour about "the presence of the company of the protesting against the U.S. acts of aggression, slanders

and threats against Cambodia. "The Vietnamese péople "The Vistnamese people firmly believe that the fra-tornal Khmer people, under the clearsighted leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and with the support and sympathy of progressive sympathy of progressive public opinion in the world, will certainly succeed in thwarting all schemes and "The D.R.V.N. Government strongly condemns the above-cited schemes and acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism, and defending above-cited schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists against and territorial integrity."

teachers, engineers, workers and other specialists, and stressed that the sending of experts to help friendly countries at a time when Vict Nam is needing every bit of her strength to resist cadres we met had been close-ly following the situation in Viet Nam and were eager to learn sbout new davelopments. In Tanzania, the people of the capital Dar-es-Salasm, the province of Mwanda, and Zanzibar never missed an American aggression is an eloquent proof of her lofty internationalist spirit. ROM the people of those friendly county opportunity to show their Vietnamese friends their tra-ditional hospitality and deep sympathy with Vietnamese friendly countries we received an extremely warm and affectionate wel-come. Whether in individual

people.

During our stay in the U.A.R., we once took a stroll in Guiza, one of the populous quarters of Cairo: we were at the contract of the contract o age-old culture to Vietnames brothers. His face shone with pride in both the wonders built by his ancestors thousands of years ago and the victories won over the American imperialists by his Victnamese brothers on the far-

namese brothers on the far-away shore of the Pacific. In Syria's bustle of preparedness, we constantly left as though we were meeting comrades in some combat trench in Viet Nam, for the streets of Damaseus Alep, and Hama were dotted with gun emplacements and foxholes. Our Syrian friends, who were fighting against the Israeli aggressors, liked to bear stories about our people's near stories about our people's struggle against the American aggressors. In Alsp, Syria's second biggest city, we gave a talk: when it ended and we were about to board our cars, we realized that hundreds of people had been walling for us in spite of the late bour, and within minutes, an enthusiastic meeting was held

Wherever we went, on friends wanted to know how our people are carrying out abreast production and lightand keep traffic flowing, how our anti-aircraft guna, air forces, and militia shoot down American planes, how the Liberation troops deal hard blows at the enemy in Saigon,



Bearsavilla biomeses demonstrating in subbort of Viet Nam pioneers and people's struggle against U.S. aggression

Hue and other places... Every; where, our friends shared our joy and our pride.

WE tried to get a better idea of what inspired the African and Syrian peoples with such warm feel-ings towards the Vietnamese people. The Foreign Minister of a North African country said to us: "In Africa, except for a bandful of valets of the American imperialists having not yet established O.R.V.N., turns to Viet Nam for inspiration and fully sup-ports the Vietnamese people's sistance to American aggres-on, for national salvation." The farther we went in Africa, and also during our visit to Syria, the more we realized that the support

extended by the peoples of Africa and Asia to our own rests on solid bases. The first reason is become the Vietnamese people's resist-ance to American aggression, for national salvation, shines with justice. The Vietnamese people's right to self-defen against foreign aggression, is a sacred and inviolable one. We are fighting not only in our own interests, but also in those of the socialist camp. the national liberation may ment, the peace of the world. Our victory over the Americans will mean victory over the imperialist chieftain who arrogates to himself the right to attack other countries in defiance of international law and ethics. Our victory will mean the victory of the mean the victory of the people's war, the invincible weapon to defeat the impe-rialist aggressors' modern warfare. Our victory over the American imperialists will mean the victory of justice over injustice, of civilisation none backanite

Another reason is that our friends in Africa, and the African people at large, have themselves experienced for hundreds of years domination, oppression and exploitation at the hands the imperialists and War Two ended, the national liberation movement Africa underwent c Africa underwent a very vigorous upsurge, and dozens of countries conquered in-dependence. The map of Africa has radically changed, in comparison to the situation of ten years ago, and is changing with each passing day. But the imperialists. headed by the American imperialists, are showing their fangs and are trying to smother the nationalist countries of Africa and impose on them their neccolonialist rule. Preparing to colonialist rule. Preparing to set up an all-Africa com-mand, the Americans are scheming to use special forces against the African people. To the latter, ntervention and aggression by the imperialists | very serious threat. why more and more Africans value the lesson which has been drawn by the Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Mish to a principle: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." Before the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in their resistance to American ag-gression, for national sal-vation, they feel all the more enthusiastic and confied to fight on so as to foil all aggressive designs of the imperialists headed by the American imperialists.

Pothet Loo Radio Flavs Harriman's Misrepresentation of Lao Situation

NDER the title "Har riman, Don't Talk Non-Radio has broadcast a commentary exposing Harriman's renewed misrepresentation of the Lao situation at the D.R.V.N. - U.S. Paris talks

D.R.V.N. - U.S. Faris talks in defiance of strong protest by the Lao Patriotic Front (Neo Lao Haksat).

The Radio said: "The raising of the Lao issue by the U.S. representative at

the Paris talks not only is an illegal and arrogant move which infringes on the sovereignty of Laos but also proves U.S. great confusion under the pressure of public opinion in the United States opinion in the United States and the world which is strongly condemning the U.S. obstinacy at the talks as well as in its war of aggres-sion in Viet Nam."

"Relying upon branes alle-gations made by Prince Sou-

vanna Phouma, Harriman is acting like a drowning man snatching at a straw," the It went on to say: "The

It went on to say: "The so called 'White Book' published in Paris by Phouma is nothing short of a heap of waste paper. Distorting historical facts with falsehoods, Harriman has offended the feeling of peace and jus-tice-loving people through-out the world.

VIET NAM COURIER

VIET NAM COURIES

A U.S. LOOTING RAID IN CAM RANH

THE Saugon daily Song (Life) on July 31 report-ed a looting raid conducted by U.S. military police against Vietnamese in Cam Ranh. The U.S. manders in Saigon immediately issued a while the puppet adminis-tration ordered the closing town of the paper on charge of " spreading false reports detrimental to national security and alliance with the United States." The director of the paper, Chu Van Binh, was threatened with legal action by a the raid in Cam Ranh has been reported by Giai Phong Press Agency as

"At 6 p.m. on July 26. in a residential quarter in the Cam Ranh coastal city, more than 200 American military policemen under the command of a U.S. lieutenent-colonel inmed down rifle butts forced open the doors of, and broke into, houses and shops. They took money and other and tennics Many went upstairs, smashed open doors, beat up the people living wrist-watches and money they found on them.

"At the home of Mrs Phan Thi Thai, ten M.P. made a thorough search on the ground and first floors. While those downstairs broke open a chest and took on the first floor searched trunks for money. As Mrs Thai tried to wrest back her money, the M.P. beat her and pushed her out of the house.

"At No. 13, New Market area, a U.S. policeman forced Mrs Bui Thi Thong at gunpoint to open her wardrobe, piastres.

"At No sa Tean Hung Dao Street, the military police Vo Thi Thong and seized several thousand piastres in her pocket. Some of them threw a flag of the puppet ion on the gr and trod on it contemp-

river which substituted for the iron bridge already deatroused but " Military police also ransacked Nhuan Duc pagoda armed forces on the night of June 29, 1968. Below is an account of the June exploit.

" An official of the pupper administration in Cam Ranh. an eyewitness of the raid, said that the American policemen snatched away the wrist-watch of anyone who came

"He said . . The Cam Ranh people's feelings ran bigh against the piratic and brutal acts of the G.I.'s who assaulted even children and oregnant women.

The story of the raid by the daily Song triggered off a wave of anger among the people of Saigon and other

Radio Saloon admitted that the raid did take place but described it as a " joint operation" allegedly to search for "contraband goods," The for the "operation," it said was drawn up on luly 25, 1968 at the municipal office of Cam Ranh and the operation was conducted from 6 n.m. to 3.30 p.m. on July 26. The puppet troops were ordered to search the "inner perimetre" and the Americans the "outer perimetre. According to plan, all the brand-now goods still in cases or in bags would be handed over to the U.S. authorities. and the rest to the puppet administration, Radio Sa acknowledged that some American M.P., "out of overzeal-ousness," had "unilaterally fallen out of line to search the adversary, thus provoking some regrettable incidents.

Faced with strong public protest, the "Lower House" of the Saigon puppet adminis-tration had to send an "investigation mission" to Cam Ranh. Confronted with the hard facts and under strong pressure from public opinion this "investigation mission finally had to conclude that the U.S. military police had committed cases of looting in Cam Ranh" and that the government" had actually suppressed the facts. It urged that prosecution against the paper Song be discontinued.

Once again U.S. aggressive-ness and the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique's traitorous nature



Cua Viet Port (Quang Tri province)

25 and two American comarmouved vehicles and patrol

abattalion of puppet Division few minutes later, a thundering explosion roched the panies backed by artillery and whole area, sending tiles and window panes flying over boats equipped with submarine many hundred metres. The mine detectors. The pubbet region was then wrapped in company on patrol posted a complete darkness owing to round the clock on the bridge the entiting failure of electria picket of two or three men city. An arch weighing

Ben Luc Bridge Blasted by P.L.A.F.

AT 13hm, as the crow files, southwest of Saigon, the 800metes long steel bridge, Nam Bo's biggest, crossed the Eastern Vam Co River which drains part of the waters of the Plain of Roods to the son. It was linked to the centre of Saigon by a 32 m section of National Highway No A, the trunk communication line between Saigon and the populous and rich provinces of the immense Mekong Delta.

On the night of August 6, 1968, the P.L.A.F. blow up

with mines 8 caissons sur porting a temporary pontoon bridge across the Ben Luc

Owing to its paramount importance in the communication system of the U.S. and quisling, the Bon Luc bridge was the object of exceptionally stringent security precau tions. A network of metallic frames with barbed wire entanglements protected the drifting mines or machines" likely to be launched by patriots above bridge, and against attacks " frogmen " armed with blastic charges. High tension wire defended the lower side of the platform. The vicinity of the bridge was guarded by

at every 15-metre distance. Three blackhouses erected on the three main pillars above the platform were defended by a platoon of G.l.s. For greater safety, the Yankees were ordered to hurl handannuades from time to time into the river to prevent eventual attacks from " frogmon." At night, the bridge was beightly illuminated by con electric bulbs and shots mere fired without marning on everything floating toward the bridge.

Nevertheless, the P.L.A.F. were resolved to strike at this target essential for the enemy's war offeets in the Mehone Delta, Reconnaissance missions were successfully undertaken thanks to the help of the local inhabitants. A detailed blan was elaborated and carried out.

Thus a little before midnight of June 29, 1968 Unit X. men succeeded in laying explosive charges on the welllit bridge without rousing the least enemy suspicion. A

hundreds of tons collabsed others, vigorously while shaken, tilted dangerously on ome side

Three military vehicles which were conssine the heiden Three dated baste manine not far from the bridge were sunk by the blast, while a tosmin cannon from a nearby two American and bubbel companies which delended the bridge heads and mounted guard took 70 casualties.

traffic snart gathered on both sides of the river. After several days of hard work by American Seabees, a pontoon beidee was built across the viner but was obviously inadequate to cope with the massive flow of cars; yet it was blown up by the P.L.A.F.

Let us add that Unit X. which distinguished itself in the June exploit has been awarded a Liberation Military Order, third class.

VNA STATEMENT ON U.S. PUPPET "RELEASE OF NORTH VIETNAMESE P.O.W.'S" FARCE

THE Saigon puppet adminis-tration recently insued a communique on its so-called "release of ailing and wounded North Vietnamese prisoners-of-war."

In this connection, Nam Nams Agency has been authorized to state the following:

"This is a cunning move of the U.S. and its henchmen in South Viet Nam, simed at covering up the utterly savage crimes daily perpetrated by them against the Vietnamese But it can deceive

"As is known by every one, the U.S. and its lackeys in South Viet Nam have frequently used warships and aircraft to intimidate and attack Vietnamese cargo ships fishing boats, even of the D.R.V.N. and illegally arrested civilians and military personnel abourd these personnel

against, such piratic acts which grossly violate the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and international law. The D.R.V.N. Government has demanded that the U.S. and its quislings put an end to all their corsair acts, respect the territorial sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N. and release immediately and unconditionally all D.R.V.N. citizens still unwarrantedly detained by them. Faced with the struggle of th Vietnamese people and opposition of world opinion, the U.S. has released a number of such people in the territorial waters DRV.N. or at the provisional military deman line without using the offices of any intermediary.

"The DRVN Govern

ment has many times strong-

ly condemned, and protested

Besides, the U.S. and its flunkevs have often sent South Vietnamese, whom they had

illegally arrested, to North Viet Nam across the proviline or at the fringe of the D.R.V.N. territorial waters. The D.R.V.N. Government's policy is to let those freely in North Viet Nam or to return to South Viet Nam.

Of late, the U.S. and the Saigon puppet administration asked certain organizations to negotiate the release of a number of Vietnamese illegally arrested by them. The D.R.V.N. Government holds that the U.S. and its bench. men must immediately set free -in the same way as they have done so far-all the people they have illegally

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military **Operations**

NORTHERN PART OF CENTRAL VIET NAM SOUTH VIET NAM

I N the first nine days of August north of Quang Tri prevince, the P.L.A.F. ceaselessly ham-P.L.A.F. ceassiessay ham-mered at the enemy in the sectors of Ca Lu, Tan Lam (on Highway No 9), Dong Ha, Cua Vist, Con Tien and Gio Linh (see coast), Giai ong Press Agency reported. They put out of action more than 850 enemy troops, mostly American, destroyed ly American, damaged 15 vehicies any tanks and burnt including many tanks and 2 long-range cannons, burnt many depots of ammunition, many
juel and military
During many "sweeps" in
the mountain regions south
of that provines the G.I.'s
Inly 29, 50 men
commanding officers of a company) and had on August 8 and 9 100 men killed or wounded and 5 choppers downed.

West of Hue, an enemy aid launched on A So - A Luni region This was admitted by General commanding Air Mobie Division for. Thus between August 4 and 8, 300 enemy soldiers had already been killed or wounded and 11 aircraft downed hand 12 aircraft downed and 12 aircraft downed and 12 aircraft downed constant of the PLA.F. assaulted units of U.S. Air Mobile for supported by armoured cars and armed howercraft 8m northeast of Fus, Western agencies reported. Air Mobile Division 101. Thus

N Da Nang region, between July 28 and August 6, the enemy took 550 casualties (mostly G.I.s) and had 3 choppers downed and 14 vehi-cles destroyed. The most ed. The most remarkable battle occurred on August 3, about 40 kilometres south-southeast of Da Nang, in which all the 58 G.I.s on board 6 amphibious carriers escorted by 2 M.41 tanks were killed or wound-d, the 8 wehicles were destroyed and all the weapons remarkable conturad

Also according to Western

sources, on August 10 and 11, 30km southwest of Da Nang, U.S. Marines of Regiment 5, Division t, were holty persued by the P.L.A.F., who engaged the enemy in a fierce hand grenade fight. 23km north of Quang Ngai town, near Chu Lai base, a post defended by two U.S. platoons oriented by two U.S. piacons and 2 pupper platons was overrun on August 2 after 20 minutes' fighting: all the garrison (140 men) was killed or wounded; their weapons seized. On August 10, Western sources said, units of Brigade waters said, units of Brigade 198, of Division Americal, was badly mealed 20km northwest of Quang Ngai and many choppers hit by gueril-las' fire.

Giai Phong Press Agency reported further on July 22 that the P.L.A.P. won a brilliant victory near Tem Quem, column north of Qui Nhon, over 3 columns of enemy armoured cars and mounted a successful attack on many enemy posts nearby : 200 enemy soldiers were killed

or wounded, 8 tanks and armoured cars destroyed together with 7 lorries, 2 can-nons, a mortar, a fuel depot; 2 helicopters were downed. 2 helicopters were downed. At Qui Mhen town, the P.L.A.F. assaulted an impor-tant enemy signal centre on August 12, Western sources amnounced,

SAIGON AREA

THE P.L.A.F. has staged many devastating coups around Saigon against my river convoys, Giai around Saigon by Saigon Phony Fress Agency reported. In the flooded forest of Rung Bad, 25km southeast of Saigon, within 6 hours on Jely 30, two 8,000 and 12,000-ton cargo-boats were damaged by P.L.A.F. shelling. The saigney of the by P.L.A.F. shelling. The following day, a riverine task force coming there for a raid was intercepted in the outskirts of Rung Sat and 5 wessels burnt. On August 5, "Storm Riverine Task Force" No 27 was attacked southeast of Saigon and, as reported in our last issue, General F.M.

Davis Jr. was seriously wounded. Gisi Phong Press Agency gave adverse losses as 10 vessels burnt or sunk and 200 canualties.

Besides, 5 km south of Nha Be, the enemy suffered 200 casualties on August 7 and 8.

casuation on August 7 and 8.

It is also reported that in the imagagements oouth-west of Salgoo, the enemy had on August 7 and 4, as of G. It killed or wounded, a belicopiers downed, and on puppet troops put out of action and 8 choppers downed near Res Waghes provincial capital, northwest of Salgoo. and the second of the s cars burnt and two choppers

According to Western reports, on August 7 and 8, units of U.S. Division a sus-

tained heavy losses at Cen Desc, 35 km south of Saigon, while on August o, Hau Nghia was pounded by artillery of the P.L.A.F. who stormed a puppet battalion covared by armoured care in Ben Cat region, 40 km north of Saigon. One of the two battles fought on August 12 near Can Duoc was reported by AFP to be the biggest engagement since the beginning of the lunar

MEKONG DELTA

A BOUT Solm southwest of Saigon, on July 30 and August 1, the P.L.A.F. and the period of the first of the period o BOUT sokm southwest of bombarded batteries usually by South Korean mercenaries near Hos Luu.

BEN TRE, CRADLE OF SOUTH VIET NAM "SIMULTANEOUS UPRISINGS"

CCATED in the Metong Delto. Ben Tre, open to the wind of the Eastern See, is a province laced with an intricate name of the control of the Laine, the control of the control earth-shaking people's earth-sh sultaneous uprisings which it is the cradle.

In the present movem of generalized attacks and uprisings it is setting a bril-liant example by combining armed struggle with political struggle, carrying out the three simultaneous spearhead offen-sives and inflicting upon the enemy setback after settings.

Right at the very the revolutionary masses rush-ed forward to wipe out Sai-Right at the very start, gon thugs and the local puppet administration, and cut off traffic, while units of cut off traffic, while units of Liberation troops and militia stabled deep into the enemy's dens in cities and urban centres (Giong Trom, Ba Tri, Mo Cay...) and throughout the countryside, throwing enemy troops into panic and disarray. In the impetus of its initial victories, with the close co-paration of the three kinds operation of the three kinds of armed forces (regular, regional and militia forces), regional and militia forces, of the army and the people, of the countryside and the towns. Ben Tre has never ceased to provide itself with fresh facilities to wipe out masses of enemy soldiers.

The violent attack on the night of May 5, 1968 was a hard blow at the pupper administration in the city.

subsect attack May 6 The subsequent attack on the night of May 6 which threatened Highway No 6 (Ben Tre to My Tho) and tightened the encirclement and tightened the encirclement of the city, forced the enemy to send in rescue troops. It resulted in 2 battalions of puppet regular Division 7 and one company of Rangers put out of action at Hau Dinh.

Ben Tre has particularly distinguished itself by riverine annihilation actions which have loog been one of its traditional strong points.

Hardly had an entire con-voy of 12 boats with one U.S. battalion on board been U.S. battalion on board been seat to the rescue of puppet troops at Huu Dinh and sunk on the Ba Lai river when on the Hash Luong river, regional militia troops of Mo Cay ambushed another enemy coavoy, berning or sinking 3 U.S. boats at Dinh Thuy. The most resounding victory took place on the Glong Trom river (May 26 and 27) g enemy boats were burnt or sunk and 1,500 G.Ls put out of action. Drawing lessons from these defeats, the Americans deployed 5,000 men (one U.S. brigade, one regiment of regular pupper troppl) against the P.L.A.P. after a prior B.gs bombing of this troop strength was wiped out and §8 U.S. boats were sunk. The pupper regiment of this troop strength was wiped out and §8 U.S. boats were sunk. The pupper regiment of the strength of the strength of the strength was supperfixed to the strength of the strength buseof were sunk. The puppet regi-ment fled in great haste.

Most recently, on July 23 and 24, Ben Tre burnt or sank 23 enemy boats, putti out of action over 600 G.I.s on the Ham Luong and Giong Trom civers.

Thus, the "small riverine task force" tactic has gone bankrupt, the enemy being badly mauled on any river,

whether they come in small batches or in groups of boats.

Since the beginning of the period of widespread attacks and uprisings Ben Tre has wiped out or heavily depleted tens of U.S. and puppet bat-tallons, burnt or sunk nearly 170 boats and cut off enemy key communication lines. It has set new records in liquidating whole battalions sinking combat boats in the Mekong theatre.

Ben Tre has cleverly combined military offensives with mass uprisings.

Its famous "long-haired troops" consisting only of women overran the Cai Son post, captured the base of engineering troops at Rach Vong, disbanded or won over by their political struggle by their political struggle—one company of puppet militia, one puppet company at the Tan Thanh sir-strip, ro8 puppet militiamen in the Ham Luong area, Chet Say bridge and tens of puppet platoons at Mo Cay, Giong Trom, Ba Trin. Thousands of youths and Buddhist monks have come from name liber. youths and Buddhist monks have come from newly liberated areas or Saigon-controlled territory to join the P.L.A.F. The people's power has been set up in the countryside and areas close to the urban centres, in a stirring

Holding high the flag of victory, Ben Tre fully de-serves the 2nd class "Brass Wall of the Fatherland" Medal awarded by the South

· Political offensivs, military offensive, propaganda work among enemy milita-



Liberation fighters and children of a newly liberated locality in South Viet Nam